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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Bown's Creepers,
To be had of all sizes, at 139 Wood street, are the articles to preserve your neck or limbs from being broken thisslecty weather. Call and see them.

Not the Slightest Pain.
This is to certify that I had eleven teeth extracted under the influence of laughing gas, at the office of Dr. C. Sill, 246 Penn street, without the least pain or any unpleasant effect then or afterwards.
GEORGE H. LEITHEAD.
N. B.—Do not forget the place. No extra charge for the gas. No. 246 Penn street. No. 246 Penn street.

Bown's Creepers.
To be had of all sizes, at 136 Wood street, are the articles to preserve your neck or limbs from being broken this sleety weather. Call and see them.

Laughing Gas Free of Charge
Administered by Dr. Spencer, No. 254 Penn street, for extracting teeth, without pain and no extra charge of from $1.00 to $2.00. Call and examine those $10.00 sets of teeth.
No. 254 Penn street. No. 254 Penn Street

Is Health Worth Having?
If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, in our climate, and especially at this season, requires to be occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tinctures, *all of which are based on common alcohol*, are dangerous. Quinine, as everybody ands out who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, and *one only*. This powerful preventive is Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, a compound of the purest stimulants ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics, alteratives, regulators and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable Restorative, not disagreeble to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this Stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action, but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits.

Hostetter's Bitters
Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 68 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Bown's Creepers,
To be had of all sizes, at 136 Wood street, are the articles to preserve your neck or limbs from being broken, this sleety weather. Call and see them.

Fall and Winter Goods.
It s with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pant Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

We Bid You Try
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure; it will help you. Constipation, one of the causes of ill health, is completely cured by the use of the Cure. All diseases of the stomach and bowels, like sick-headache, heartburn, cramps, pains or colic, are controlled instantaneously by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Sole agent for Pittsburgh; Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,
Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Bikorene.
There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, Bikorene. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? The Bikorene will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. Sent by express any where.

The World and his Wife,
And grown up daughters, are unanimous on one point. They declare unreservedly that Sozodont is a blessing to their mouths, that it improves and preserves their teeth, invigorates their gums and sweetens every breath they draw. Hence they buy it. As Dominie Sampson says, the sales are prodigious.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.
Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
WILLIAM FORREST.

Table Linen,
Bleached half bleached and unbleached, a full assortment all prices and qualities on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

Dry Goods Dealers
Will find a complete stock, embracing a full line of Bleached and Berlin Sheetings and shirtings and Prints, together with every other kind of Goods required for the present and coming season, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street, at much less than Eastern prices.

Plaid Flannels.
At the popular Makes at low prices on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

Blankets
White and colored, all qualities and prices, on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

French Merinos,
Black and all colors, on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.
C. HANSON, LOVE & BRO.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale
Of Cloaks and Shawls, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Dress Goods
At great bargains, at the final closing out sale, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Cloaks & Shawls
At about half price, at the final closing out sale, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Only 25 Cents
For good shirting checks at Shellaby & Bare boys.

Balmoral Skirts
Of all kinds.
BATES & BELL.

Railways in the United States.
According to the tabular statement published in the *American Railroad Journal*, the total mileage of completed railroads in the United States on the 1st of January, 1866, was 33,561, with about 18,000 miles additional in progress. The total cost of all the railways completed or set down at one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars, the average cost of the completed lines having been $39,600 per mile. The average of individual States ranges from $19,159 in North Carolina, to $67,000 in Western Virginia. Pennsylvania stands at the head of railway States, having 3,794 miles completed; the next in order of the leading railway States being Ohio, 3,392; Illinois, 3,161; New York, 2,928; Indiana, 2,196. All the other States fall below 2,000 miles. Five range above 1,000, namely, Massachusetts, Michigan, Virginia, Georgia and Tennessee. Adding the second track of the railways, and the total length of the street railway lines, (estimated with street tracks), and duplicate tracks, the whole length of completed tracks in the United States will be about 50,000 miles.

IMPERIAL CLEMENCY.—The Emperor of Austria, who is winning hearts in Hungary by his frank manner and liberal principles, is expected to make his coronation unusually brilliant and memorable by passing a general act of amnesty, which will allow every political exile to return to Hungary, rehabilitated as to his citizenship, and with the whole of his forfeited property at once restored. It is said that Kossuth's name will head the list. It is to be hoped that this *on dit* may be correct.—*Phil. Press.*

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 15, 1866.

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

The announcement that Governor Curtin will return in a few days, has of course suspended all discussion upon the question of long adjournment, although a recess of a week or two is spoken of.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The increase of the salaries of our Executive, Legislative and Judicial officers, which it was believed last year would be ordered by the Legislature, has at last taken such a shape that the advantages of such a pecuniary augmentation will be discussed in a few days. Mr. Bigham has drawn up a bill, of which the following are the principal provisions: The Governor, (after the expiration of the present Governor's term,) to receive $6,000 per annum; and after June 1st, the Attorney General's salary to be $3,600; the Secretary of State's, Auditor General's and Treasurer of State's to be $3,000 each, including their allowance as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; the Surveyor General's $2,400, and the Superintendent of Common Schools, $2,400; each Senator and Representative to receive $1,000 per annum; the Judges of the Supreme Court each $5,200 including pay and mileage, and the Chief Justice $200 additional; each Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas in Philadelphia and Allegheny $4,400; each President Judge in the Commonwealth $3,200; each Assistant Law Judge required to be learned in the law, $3,000 in full for all pay and mileage, except only the holding of special courts in other judicial districts to remain as heretofore; the Associate Judges in the State not required to be learned in the law, to receive as follows: for those whose attendance at court does not exceed four weeks, $200; between four and six weeks, $240; between six and eight weeks, $300; between eight and ten weeks, $400; between ten and twelve weeks, $450; between twelve and twenty-four weeks, $500; and all exceeding twenty-four weeks, $600.

AN IMPORTANT BILL TO ALLEGHENY.

Mr. Bigham has a bill which he will offer at an early day which will doubtless meet with the approbation of the people of your county. It is of such importance that I have determined to send it to you entire rather than make a synopsis. It is as follows:

AN ACT regulating the granting of licences to Inns, Taverns and Eating Houses and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that hereafter, instead of existing laws, all applicants for license to sell intoxicating liquors by less measures than one quart by Inns, Taverns and Eating Houses, in Allegheny county, shall appear before the Treasurer of said county between the first Monday of March and the first Monday of April in each year, and make and sign an oath or affirmation of the amount of their respective sales of liquors, and all other refreshments at their respective bars to the best of their knowledge and belief, which oath and affirmation, said Treasurer is authorized to administer and file in his office; and he shall rate and classify each applicant in accordance with existing laws provided, that any applicant applying out of time may have license for a fractional part of the year, expiring on the first day of the succeeding April. And provided further, that any applicant for a place not previously licensed, shall be rated for the first year as the Treasurer shall deem just. He shall make out a correct list of all applicants, with their names, places of business, and class and advertise the same once a week for three weeks, in two English and one German newspaper, and if such services are under this act he shall charge each applicant three dollars, and for each transfer of license one half that amount.

SEC. 2. Each applicant applying for a license to sell liquors, by any Inn, Tavern or Eating House, shall file with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a bond in one thousand dollars, with two sureties, to be approved by the District Attorney and certified to the Treasurer, conditioned for the faithful performance of all laws of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, and the payment of attorney to confess judgment against said obligors; and whenever any fine or forfeiture shall have been recovered against the principal, the District Attorney may enter judgment and collect the amount thereof from said obligors, in the bond, the District Attorney's fees for approving each bond, to be one dollar.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the license fee to the Commonwealth, the Treasurer shall require each applicant to pay an equal amount into the County Treasury, to be appropriated under the direction of the Inspectors of the Allegheny county Prison, to the erection and support of a house of employment in said county, and the fees allowed the Treasurer in the first section of this bill, to be in full of all charges by said Treasurer; provided, that no license in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny shall be less than one hundred dollars; and in the boroughs and townships, less than fifty dollars, one half whereof shall, in each case to the State and the other to the county; provided, that the licenses for eating houses shall remain as heretofore.

SEC. 4. The Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county shall have authority to revoke any license granted by the Treasurer, whenever it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the party licensed has wilfully violated any law of this Commonwealth relating to the sale of liquors, or that the licensed premises have become the resort of idle and disorderly persons, to the disturbance of the neighborhood: the Court may, on its own motion, enter a rule to show cause upon any licensed party, when, during the progress of any trial, in said Courts, it has reason to suspect said house to have become a nuisance to the neighborhood; or said Court may proceed, upon information returned thereto, in the manner heretofore customary for the hearing of surety of the peace cases, and if satisfied of the truth of such charges, in addition to the revocation of the license, may order that no future license shall be granted to said party for twelve months thereafter.

SEC. 5. That in addition to other causes not enumerated, any party holding a license may have said license revoked, but be refused a license for twelve months thereafter, for any of the following causes, to-wit: Selling liquor on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, or selling liquor to any person under twenty-one years of age, or of known intemperate habits; and for any second or subsequent conviction of either of the above offences, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 6. Any person convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, of selling liquor without license, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court; and upon any second or subsequent conviction shall be fined in the fine, the court may impose imprisonment for any time not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 7. That, in addition to existing remedies, any person or persons, on oath or affirmation of Burgess, Alderman or Justice of the Peace of said county, of having sold liquor by any less measure than one quart, without having first procured a license therefor, shall forfeit a fine of ten dollars for each and every measure of liquor so sold, without any appeal to the court, and in case of non-payment of the same, may be committed to jail forty-eight hours: *Provided*, That any informer, not examined as a witness to prove the sale of the liquor, shall be entitled to one-half the penalty.

New Method of Robbery.

We were informed last night, by Mr. Oscar Jenkins, conductor on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, of a new and horrible method adopted by two men at Wellsville, on Saturday night, to rob an old gentleman, recently from California. Mr. Jenkins did not remember his name; nevertheless, we will give the atrocious circumstances, as they will indicate the extent to which rogues will go for booty, and that there is no telling how long they may have dogged his steps to accomplish their infamous design.

By the usual method, they succeeded in attracting the gentleman's attention, and finally became so familiar as to offer an apple, which he accepted and ate at once. In short time, the strychnine, previously placed in the apple, began to take effect, causing the gentleman to fall in a helpless condition on the pavement, where he was discovered in a late hour, in great agony, robbed of all his money and everything of value about his person. The scoundrels left the town that night, and have not been heard from since.

They gave him an overdose, from the effects of which he will probably recover, as the best medical assistance that could be procured was immediately summoned to the scene.

We should like to learn that the man is a cripple, having only one leg. The other was crushed by an accident on a boat in California, rendering amputation necessary. It is impossible to conjecture what infernal schemes villains may yet adopt in their nefarious business.—*Cleveland Herald, of yesterday.*

CLEVELAND is determined to reform its sewerage, and the city engineer, John J. Whitelaw, has reported an elaborate plan, involving an expenditure of over $70,000, which the *Leader* states as follows: All the drain of the city south and west of Seneca street finds its way into the river through culverts at the foot of Eagle, Huron, Seneca, Champlain, James, Superior and St. Clair streets. As a necessary consequence, the river is filled with an immense deposit of filth which its current cannot sweep out into the lake. Navigation is impeded, and the Council have been obliged hitherto to make annual appropriations of $10,000 and upward for the dredging of the Cuyahoga. The plan devised by engineer Whitelaw embraces the construction of large catch basins at the feet of the above named streets, to receive the drainings from those streets, and the building of a main sewer which shall wind like a huge anconda from its outlet into the lake, under the union passenger depot. The *Leader* says there is no doubt the plan will be adopted.

LIVING ENGLISH WRITERS.—From a list of the ages of living English writers, given in Gutch's *Literary and Scientific Register* for 1866, we select some respecting whom most interest is felt in this country, as—Matthew Arnold, 41; Wilkie Collins, 42; John Ruskin, 47; John Charles Kingsley, 47; Captain Mayne Reid, 48; George Henry Lewes, 49; Tom Taylor, 49; William Howard Russell, 50; Anthony Trollope, 51; Charles Reade, 52; Robert Browning, 54; Charles Dickens, 54; Alfred Tennyson, 57; Sir Archibald Alison, 56; William E. Gladstone, 56; Charles Lever, 59; Rev. F. D. Maurice, 61; Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, 61; Benjamin Disraeli, 61; Barry Cornwall, 61; Samuel Lover, 68; Thomas Carlyle, 70; William Howitt, 71; Dean Milman, 75; Charles Knight, 74; John Payne Collier, 77; and the Rector of the tribe, Lord Brougham, 86. There is no similar enumeration of living ages of literary ladies, as statistics on the subject are very difficult of attainment.

Destructive Fire.

BUFFALO, Jan. 16.—A fire at Bergen, New York, last night, destroyed fourteen buildings. Loss unknown.

A high wind and snow. Growing cold.

VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.
Our Special Dispatches
FROM WASHINGTON.
PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
Western Protectionist Memorial
DISPUTES BETWEEN PLANTERS AND FREEDMEN.
Revenue Service in the South.
DEAD LETTER OFFICE SALE.
Cotton Frauds at the South.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1866.

The proceedings of the Senate to-day were wholly without interest. Garrett Davis spoke in his usual strain for three hours to empty benches and galleries.

In the House the District suffrage bill was under consideration, and Representative Julian made an able speech, in which he took the ground that suffrage is a natural right, irrespective of race or color. He also took the ground that the majority of the people resident in the District were now, as they had been during the war, rebels at heart, and that the country had been cheated of many of their necks, and he had no doubt they would be treated as well as they deserve by the extension of franchise to all the negroes in the city.

The House committee on banks and currency, have agreed to report against all memorials asking the repeal of the ten per cent tax on State bank circulations.

The President has sent to the Senate over two thousand nominations for confirmation, being mostly brevet and other military promotions, made last fall and summer. The military committee will take up their consideration at the next meeting.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, presented a memorial from a number of business men in St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati, setting forth the need of protecting home industry. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, offered a remonstrance to the same end, from the American Home Labor League. Both were referred to the Finance Committee.

In the Western Districts of North Carolina headquarters at Salisbury, there have been over two thousand cases of disputes between whites and blacks settled by the Freedmen's Bureau. Most of these arose from the planters refusing to pay for last season's work. In the same time there have been eighty-six cases of murder and assault, in nearly every case white men being the assaulting parties. There are in that district at present three hundred helpless negroes—mostly women and children,—in great need of clothing.

Mr. Alexander Reed, Revenue agent of the Treasury Department, starts south in the morning, charged with the duty of investigating all matters connected with Internal Revenue in the States of North and South Carolina and Georgia. A thorough reorganizing is in contemplation in this department, and the selection of men who can take the test oath is one of the subjects which will receive special attention.

Senator Marvin, of Florida, who arrived here to-day, had a lengthy interview with the President this evening.

The Board, for the examination of candidates for positions in the regular army, having finished their business, adjourn on Friday next.

The officers of the Internal Revenue, on duty on the Northern frontiers, will be instructed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to assist Customs officers in their efforts to prevent smuggling.

The auction sale of accumulations, at the dead letter office, which has been for some two weeks or more in progress, has come to a close. More than six thousand packages were sold. The prices at which they were knocked down, ranged from one cent up to, perhaps, fifty dollars averaging possibly a dollar each. The most of the packages consisted of the meanest stuff imaginable in the form of jewelry. Several hundred of poor watches were sold, and some few good ones, all sorts of clothing, from a military boot to a lace collar, good, bad and indifferent, new and old, made and unmade, for men, women, children, and babies, and every conceivable memento that wives, mothers and sweethearts could pack into the mail for friends in the war, were represented in the collection. The department of patent medicines was especially full, comprising in all two hundred and thirty-five packages, and embracing a specimen of more or less value, of everything in that interesting line of business. Pills, powders, regenerators, invigorators, balsams Tennessee shrubs, for the hair, lily white, hair dye, and antidotes for tobacco villainous mess enough to destroy a town or kill an army.

It has been ascertained by the recent census of Alexandria, Virginia, that one-fourth of the colored people of that city can read and write.

The owners of a building in which is held a colored school, at Wyattsville, Maryland, notified the teacher of the school, a few days ago, that it would have to be closed, as the laws of Maryland prohibited the education of colored children. The teacher submitted the case to Major General Howard, Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., who directed the teacher to continue the school as heretofore.

The General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Iowa two indemnity certificates, authorizing that state to locate on public lands a quantity equal to 5,015 acres, as indemnity, on account of that quantity claimed as swamp land, having been sold by the United States in the counties of Muscatine and Iowa.

The muster-out of fifty additional paymasters, which was to have been ordered during the present month, has been postponed, it is said, owing to the reduction of the army not being so rapid as was formerly expected, and the scattered condition of the troops rendering it necessary to retain the present force some time longer.

Among other important matters before the Cabinet to-day, was the subject of cotton speculation at the South. There is positive information in the Government, showing that immense amounts of cottos belonging to it have been stolen, and that some of the thieves are in the civil and military service of the United States.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amount to $450,308.

Letter From Gen. Sherman on Militia Organization.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—At a meeting of the State Military Association, the following letter was received from General Sherman:

HD QR'S MIL. DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, }
ST. LOUIS, January 9th, 1866. }

It is impossible for me to come to Albany on the occasion referred to, but I do heartily approve of the object, and wish you eminent success.

Now is the appointed time if ever in our history, to place the militia of our country on a footing honorable and useful to the nation. Now it can claim all the honors gained by the State Volunteers, with their experience in organization, equipment and drill. I hope you in the State of New York will devise some good system for the militia of the State, and so perfect that other states will follow the example and make it uniform throughout the service.

The militia during peace should be made attractive and honorable, that the organization may be immediately available in war, until Congress has time to provide national troops for the emergency.

Again wishing you all possible success, I am
Your obedient servt.,
(Signed) W. F. SHERMAN,
Major Gen'l.

Orders For Prevention of Jeff. Davis' Escape.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 16.—Orders were received yesterday from the War Department, to discharge all employees in the various Government departments in this District, who had been in any way connected with the Rebel Government. In accordance with those instructions the Commanding General summarily dismissed all such, twenty-five in number, giving them short notice to leave the place. The agents of the National Express Company was also sent away, for the above reason.

This order was undoubtedly caused by the rumor that an organization was being formed to rescue Jeff Davis. Armed picket boats are on duty constantly, to examine all vessels arriving in this harbor.

PENNSYLVAGIA LEGISLATURE
General Railroad Law.
EXTENSION OF CONNELLSVILLE R. R.
A New Judicial District.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1866.

The Senate and House of Representatives were both in session to-day, and we have the following business to report:

SENATE.—In the Senate, Mr. Dunlap reported, with amendments, from the Committee on Corporations, an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Ben Franklin Insurance Company of Allegheny City."

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Bigham—An act regulating the granting of licenses to eating houses and taverns, and for the punishment of parties engaged in the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county.

Mr. White read a further supplement to an act relative to the manufacture of iron with coke and mineral coal; also an act exempting persons who have been soldiers in the army from the payment of bounty and *per capita* taxes on the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bigham offered a set of resolutions which were in substance as follows: First, instructing the proper committee to pursue a liberal policy toward the different railroads of the State, and favoring a general railroad law; second, that the construction of a through line indicated in the contract to that effect between the Atlantic and Great Western and Reading Railroad Companies, ought to be encouraged by appropriate legislation; third, that the extension of the Connellsville Railroad eastward, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for Baltimore and Washington, is required by the commerce of the country; fourth, in favor of a healthy competition between companies and individuals.

The resolutions were supported by extended remarks from Senators Bigham, Lowry and Clymer, while Senators Hall and Nichols opposed them. The resolutions were postponed for the present.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Shenck reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee to create a new district out of the counties of Washington and Beaver. The bill was read and finally passed.

Mr. Meckling read an act to increase the fees of the Auditors of Armstrong county.

Mr. Negley read an act to regulate the fees of surgeons on coroner's inquests in Mercer county.

Mr. Craig read an act to create an additional Notary Public in Allegheny county.

Mr. Slack, read in place, a bill allowing the School Board of Neville township, Allegheny county, to pay their bounty tax. This bill was finally passed, after which the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Union Men Persecuted in Georgia.
DECISION BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.
Attempt on the Life of Judge Field.
INFERNAL MACHINE SENT FROM CALIFORNIA.
Pardon Seekers Refused.
&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A letter has been received from Alexander H. Stevens, stating that the condition and persecutions of Union men in Georgia are at this time vastly worse than during the rebellion.

Two national banks, the First Planters at Richmond, and First National of Grinnell, Iowa, were established yesterday.

Three more invoices of goods, amounting to two thousand five hundred dollars has, just been received from the Birmingham Society, England, for destitute freedmen in this country.

The *Tribune's* special says the Commissioner of Internal Revenue yesterday decided that authority has been given to imprint the initials and date in ink upon revenue stamps instead of writing them.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Chandler was at Savannah on the 9th inst., investigating affairs connected with the department, and was to visit other southern ports.

Judge Field, of California, received by express on Saturday a small box, with a printed address, which came from San Francisco by the Pacific Express. Not knowing its purport, he proceeded to open it with the ordinary precaution which curiosity inspires, in the presence of Judge Lake, who is also temporarily here. Upon cautiously raising the lid about half an inch, Judge Lake caught sight of a peculiar little copper wires, and instantly suggested that it was an infernal machine. Further operations were suspended, and the box placed in a tub of water until yesterday, when it was taken to the War Department, where it was opened, and twelve large metallic cartridges, with fulminating powder, was found. The fulminating powder, was to explode upon the raising of the lid, were found. There was a single line written upon the inside of the lid, as follows: "Let Stephen Hill, of Georgia, and several other Southerners, as counsel, be added substitute cases." The affair has greatly increased the excitement already felt in certain circles here, in consequence of the growing frequency of these mysterious attempts.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Applicants for the New York collectorship still increase. Judge E. P. Cowles, delegate to the Freedmen's Convention, held in 1865, has submitted his claims for the place.

The trip southward of Mr. Jevely, 3d Assistant Post Master General, is understood to be mainly for the purpose of correcting irregularities at present complained of in the ordering of Northern newspapers to subscribers of the South. If the evil cannot be corrected postal facilities may be withdrawn altogether.

The *Times's* Washington dispatch says: Mr. Harlen will not resign his position as Secretary of the Interior until about the 12th of February. Such is the belief of his confidential friends.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says the President informed a large number of pardon applicants yesterday, that no more pardons would be granted at present.

Secretary Stanton had a long interview with the President this evening.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Fox, has returned from a trip to the North.

Secretary Seward is expected back in about two or three days.

The *Times* dispatch says another Indian delegation from the West arrived in Washington yesterday.

Inaugural of Governor Ward, of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., January 16.—The Inaugural of Governor Ward urges the adoption, by the State, of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery. The people have, in the election, given it their favor, and he knows the Legislature will gladly give it their sanction, thanks to the soldiers, and recommends action for the benefit of those who became disabled in their country's service. He opposes anything like partiality in favors by persons under education and the maintenance of the purity of the ballot-box, and economy in the State finances. He expresses full faith in the ability, patriotism and fidelity of President Johnson, and trusts that the Legislature will strengthen and support the Executive and Congress, through whose joint action we shall soon have a reconstructed Union, in which national rights to all men will be fully guaranteed.

United States Marine Corps—Pirate Semmes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—An examining board of officers of the United States Marine Corps, has just been ordered by the Navy Department to convene at the head quarters in this city, on Wednesday the 17th inst., to decide upon the qualification of candidates for appointment as Second Lieutenants. There are only six vacancies to be filled, and it is known that there are over five hundred applications on file.

Raphael Semmes is held in close confinement at the Marine Barracks, awaiting the action of the government. Semmes is in good health and spirits, and seems confident of being able to justify his own conduct during the late war.

Stamp Counterfeiter on Trial.—Taxing State Bank Circulation.

NEW YORK, January 16.—The case of United States against Wm. Franker, one of the parties in the alleged counterfeit cigar stamp fraud, came up before United States Commissioner Osborne to-day.

The *Post's* Washington correspondent says: The Committee on Banking and Currency, met this morning and agreed to report against all petitions asking for repeal of the law imposing a tax of ten per cent on State bank circulation.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The Steamer American, Nicaragua line, sailed to day with a large number of passengers.

Mining Stocks.—The market is dull, prices is tending downward; Savage, at $6.65, Gold and currency at 68.30, Imperial $1.67, yellow jacket $1.50. Legal tenders offered at 71.50; no sales. Private letters report that the blockade of the Chilian ports is to be raised, so as to allow Spain to attend to Peru.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Chandler called up his resolution offered yesterday, declaring non-intercourse between this country and Great Britain, and withdrawing the Minister at the Court of St. James. The resolution was laid on the table—yeas 25; nays, 19.

Mr. Howard called up his resolution for the trial of Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howard, offered a resolution, calling upon the President for a copy of whatever correspondence he may have had with the Judge of the Supreme Court, respecting the holding of Civil Courts in insurrectionary districts, for the trial of offenses against the United States.

The resolution was adopted and Mr. Wilson called up the bill for the establishment of a Military and Naval Asylum, for totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces, which was amended on motion of Mr. Grimes, so as to make it apply exclusively to the army, and then passed.

Mr. Chandler gave notice that he would at an early day read the British foreign enlistment act, and move the repeal of all the existing neutrality laws.

Mr. Anthony called up the resolution for the reference of all papers relating to the representation of the States lately in rebellion to the Special Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by inserting the words "except credentials" after the words "all papers."

Pending the discussion on this subject, the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill for the regulation of the rights of suffrage in the District of Columbia was called up.

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment, including among those excepted from the right of suffrage all who voluntarily left the District to give aid and comfort to the rebels.

Mr. Davis took the floor in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce asking for the increase of pay for Naval officers.

Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Senator Sumner presented a petition from the citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for a repeal of the laws in operation in the district, making a distinction on account of color.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee reported a bill to establish and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill in relation to the National Naval and Military Asylum for totally disabled officers and soldiers of the volunteer service, which was amended by Mr. Grimes, so as to make it exclusively for officers and men in the army, striking out the word "army" wherever it occurred.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Howard called up the final resolution which was offered by him yesterday, recommending the trial of Jeff Davis and Clement C. Clay before a military commission, on charges mentioned in the report of the Secretary of War, March 4th, 1865.

Mr. Sumner suggested that it be made a concurrent, instead of a joint resolution, and this was accordingly done.

The resolutions were then, on motion of Mr. Howard, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for any correspondence he may have had with the Judges of the Supreme Court respecting the holding of civil courts in the insurrectionary districts.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, moved to take up the resolution offered by him some time since, for reference to a special Committee of Reconstruction of all papers relating to representation of the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Hendrick inquired if the passage of that resolution would send all credentials to that committee.

Mr. Anthony replied that it would not; that it would be unconstitutional.

Pending the discussion on this subject, the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business of yesterday was the bill to regulate the relative franchise in the District of Columbia, was taken up.

Mr. Davis, who took the floor in opposition to the bill, spoke at length on its unconstitutionality.

At the conclusion of Mr. Davis' remarks, Mr. Wilson moved to postpone the bill under consideration, and to take up the bill to enlarge the power of the Freedmen's Bureau, pending which motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Conklin, of New York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in re-establishing the Federal relationships of the communities lately in rebellion, so as to permit them again to participate in and administer the General Government, the following are necessary and proper requirements on the part of New York, and ought to be secured by such measures as will render them as far as possible inevitable:

First—The abrogation of all the evasions of secession as a doctrine and as a practice.

Second—Repudiation, both by the State and by the National Governments, of all public debts and obligations, including State and municipal liabilities contracted for or as in aid of the late rebellion, and including, also, all claims for or on behalf of those who were in the military or naval service of the insurgents, for bounty, pay or pensions, and all claims by persons not loyal to the United States, for damages or losses suffered by reason of the rebellion, and for advances made in its aid.

Third—Assurance of human rights to all within its limits, irrespective of race, creed or color, or the adoption of such provisions against barbarism, disorder and oppression as will relieve the General Government from the necessity of a guard over any portion of our country to protect the people from despotism, violence and outrage.

Fourth—Impartial distribution of political power among all persons of the country, so that four millions of people shall not be excluded, presented in the interest of aggrandizement, and at the same time be excluded from political privileges and rights.

Fifth—The election of Senators and Representatives, in truth loyal to the United States, and never rebel leaders in the late revolt, nor any other disgustedly boasting which preceded the war.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, inquired whether it was the intention of his colleague that the resolution should go to the Committee on Reconstruction to report by bill or resolution.

Mr. Conklin replied that he had ordered them as other resolutions, for reference. He had offered them in this form to avoid any objection. They were a mere declaration of the House's views.

Objection was made and the bill lies over.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the amendment to the bill to incorporate the New York Mutual Protective Homestead Company. One of the amendments proposed to omit the name of Jefferson Hill, of Georgia, and several other Southerners, as counsel, and substitute others from the Northern States.

He explained that the bill proposed to incorporate a land company, with a capital of two million dollars, for the purpose of encouraging emigration to and settlement in the States lately in rebellion. It was to encourage the black as well as the white, and introduced the policy to break up the large holdings of land in that section, and distribute them among a large number of holders. The names of several of the corporators were left out because the parties was not satisfied of their loyalty. Mr. Ingersoll offered an amendment, that said corporation shall provide for the landless poor without distinction of color, who may apply, homesteads of not less than one hundred and fifty acres of land free of charge.

After debate the further consideration of the bill was postponed and the bill and amendments ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Penna., the House took from the Speaker's table the joint resolution of the Senate authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Brooks inquired of Mr. Stevens how long it would be before the House had a report from that Committee.

Mr. Stevens replied he could not possibly give the information, as the proceedings of the Committee were secret.

Mr. Brooks said the gentleman might give his private opinion as to how long a large portion of the people were to be deprived of representation. This would be interesting to those who are now paying taxes without representation.

Mr. Stevens replied that the South had taxed us long enough.

The House then concurred in the resolution of the Senate, by a vote of 123 against 35.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., introduced a bill to amend an act "to provide duties on imports," which makes provision for an amendment, prescribing that no suit or prosecution for any cause therein mentioned, commenced in account of any State against any persons other than an officer of the United States, or other person acting in the subject matter of said suit, or of prohibition and under such matter in discharge of his official duties, shall be removed to the Circuit Courts of the United States in said section provided."

The second section provides that any suit so removed under authority of said section, and now pending in any circuit court of the United States shall by order of said circuit court be forthwith remanded to the state court to which the same has been removed, there to be disposed of as it would have been if the removal had not taken place, and said removal shall in no way affect the validity of any proceedings in said court prior to its removal to the civil courts.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, demanded suffrage for the colored man on the broad ground of national right, and repudiated suffrage as a mere conventional form; without suffrage no man is free. The great want of every poor man was a home, and the bill of homesteads should go together. There were fifty million acres of unsold lands in the South which millions prevented will be open to rebel speculators. These lands would be set apart for homesteads for both white and black loyal men. If the bill heretofore introduced

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be indexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE members of the Allegheny Councils are entitled to our most hearty thanks for the almost unanimous vote given to the *Gazette* in the caucus held last night. Taken in connection with a similar vote given us in the Pittsburgh Councils, we cannot but feel extremely grateful for the endorsement given us by our political friends.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention, held to-day, elected delegates to the State Convention instructed in favor of our townsman, Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD, for Governor. The resolutions have the genuine ring, and show decisively where the Republicans of Allegheny stand on the great question of Reconstruction. There is nothing "conservative" about them.

AN EXAMPLE.

When the British took possession of India, it was a prosperous country. As Mr. CAMPBELL phrased it, "under the native princes, India was a paying country." There was combined action on the part of the people for supplying their mutual wants.

From the commencement of British rule a policy has been pursued having for its object the destruction of manufactures in the peninsula. This policy has been successful.

Mr. MCCULLOCH in his Commercial Dictionary says, "notwithstanding the extreme cheapness of labor in India, and the excellence to which the natives had long attained, the wonderful genius of British mechanists, and the admirable skill of British workmen, and the immensity of British capital, have far more than countervailed the apparently insuperable drawback of highways, and have enabled British manufactures to bear down all opposition, and to triumph over the cheaper labor, contiguous material, and the traditional art of India." In other words the British have certain advantages for manufacturing greatly superior on the whole to the advantages possessed by the Indians. Having the power in its hands, the British government establishes free trade between those distant provinces and the mother country. The result was precisely as foreseen; the Indian manufactures were prostrated. Even with the aid of cheaper labor and nearness to material and market, they could not compete with the improved machinery and larger capital of Britain.

But, insists the free trader, India found its compensations in cheaper fabrics and higher prices for raw material. That, to be sure, is the theory; and if it holds true in practice free trade is not the worst thing in the world. What are the actual results?

That the whole people, men, women and children, are compelled to accept work in the field, producing commodities to be exported in their rudest state. The internal commerce of the country steadily declines, while the external commerce does not amount to fifty cents per head.

But this is not the worst view of the picture. Says CHAPMAN, in his book on Cotton and Commerce of India, "Vast heaps of humanity, festering in compulsory idleness, encumber the soil of India." And this is the inevitable result where the workshops are closed throughout any country. Wages, that were low before have become lower still. One reason is the redundancy of labor thrown upon a few pursuits. The other is the established fact that when a particular article has to be transported from the place of production to market, the wages of the producer diminish in proportion to the distance the article is transported. In other words, the producer has to pay the cost of getting to market.

This is precisely what the British manufacturers and government mean everywhere where they talk of free trade. They mean a system for the interchange of commodities which gives them the opportunity to weaken and break up the habit of associated labor essential to successful manufactures on the part of their rivals, to force other people back upon the ruder and least remunerating branches of industry, to sink them into comparative poverty, and to bind them in a commercial vassalage from which there is no escape.

Just now the British manufacturers are displeased with the prosperity and extension of many corresponding branches of industry in this country. Through their factors and agents they are preparing to operate in Congress with a view to securing such a reduction of the impost duties as will check this development. It does look as if they would succeed. The manufacturing interest has become formidable; so much capital is embarked in it; so large a share of the population derive their subsistence, their competency, and their respectability therefrom; and so great are the reciprocal benefits accruing to all other callings; that members of Congress, are not, in general, inclined to put it in peril. The nation begins to feel that through manufactures is the way to boundless prosperity and to commercial supremacy abroad.

GEN. GRANT, it seems, is opposed to withdrawing the troops from the Southern States; notwithstanding which the troops are being steadily withdrawn.

A few weeks since, the lightest word of GEN. GRANT was regarded as authoritative and conclusive, by certain presses and politicians, and no man was allowed to question his *ipse dixit*. How is it now? If he was such unquestionable authority upon another subject, why is he not on this, especially as, upon this question he is, of all men, the best qualified to judge? Why do those who would cram him down our throats less than a month since, as an infallible witness, set him aside now, as a nobody, and disregard his testimony upon a military question, of which, from his position, he is the only fit judge?

RESOLUTIONS have been introduced into the Kentucky legislature declaring that while that State reserves to herself the right to complain of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery "she will submit to it without revolt." That assurance removes a load of apprehension from our hearts. We had feared that that great State would refuse to submit, and that the country would consequently be compelled to forego the benefits anticipated from that amendment; but being now assured that she will not revolt, the world can go on having diurnal revolutions and come as many divers games of that sort as it likes. Oh! how thankful we are to know that Kentucky will not revolt!.

TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT.—The National *Intelligencer* threatens an insurrection in the District of Columbia if the negro suffrage bill is passed by Congress. It says:

"When a people declare by a vote against negro suffrage, that they are not disposed to admit this race, at this time, to such franchise, then any attempt of oligarchy or despotism to violate this will, is simply such oppression as appeals for revolutionary redress if all legal forms of relief and protection fail."

If the people of the District do not rally to the support of exclusive white suffrage with any more vigor than they did to the support of the nation in the hour of its peril, it will not take more than one regiment of colored troops to put down the threatened rebellion.

INCREASE OF THE STANDING ARMY.

Two facts stand in apparent antagonism. While one class call for the withdrawal of the military force from the Southern States and the rapid disbandment of all the volunteer regiments, under the plea that this is a government of opinion, another class insist on a considerable augmentation of the regular army as indispensable, and this under the plea that force is requisite to hold opinion in due subordination. A bill for such increase is actually before Congress. And yet this antagonism, when the essence of the matter is reached, is more in appearance than reality.

All governments are based on opinion and force. At bottom, there is not much difference in the admixture of these two elements in different governments. One nation takes the autocratic form and another the democratic, because of the difference of opinion existing between them, and what Opinion demands Force maintains.

In the Southern States, Opinion, among the voting and ruling classes, has been steadily growing adverse to republican principles and forms for a period of thirty years at least. But for the intervention of Force from other portions of the Union, and in which a different Opinion prevailed Opinion would have accomplished a revolution in the South, without creating the necessity for a blow.

That Opinion exists there entirely unchanged. Withdraw the pressure of Force existing in the Federal armies; exirpate the terror of Force which those armies have inspired; and abrogate all probability of the return of those armies in case of renewed resistance, and Opinion will take the Southern States out of the Union once more in a month.

Force is necessary to hold the people of the South to subordination under the government, and to protect the newly acquired rights of the emancipated bondmen. It is requisite that a certain amount of Force be present in those States. A diversity of judgment exists as to the exact amount required. But there is almost unanimous concurrence in the belief that some is indispensible. That reserve of Force which is known to exist in the nation will do the rest. It is not necessary that a power should actually be on the spot to be felt and heeded.

Gen. Grant thinks a large increase of the regular army desirable. Some Statesmen concur in that opinion. But certain facts ought to be considered. Before the war it was found impossible to keep a few regiments up to the mark of effective strength. Men could do better than go into the army. It was thought when the rebellion collapsed that no trouble would be experienced in filling the old regiments and those created during the war, from among the disbanded volunteers. The love of military adventure has generally been satiated. The regiments of the regular army are not full; and what is more, they can not be filled. Young men are weary of the camp and all that pertains to military life. The great majority who went into the service did so from patriotic impulses. They feel that they have discharged their duty and accomplished their mission. In the army no hopes invite, no ambition allures. In ordinary employments wages are high, and the prospects of competency, if not of wealth, most encouraging. Hence, instead of more men wanting to get into the army, the men who are in want to get out. The feeling against remaining in the service is so prevalent and intense that discipline is relaxed. Many of the regiments are little better than armed mobs.

What, then, will be the effect of authorizing new regiments? Certainly, not to increase the effective numbers of the army; but to lengthen the list of officers and to increase the burden of taxation. This is all that can come of more regiments. All the men who can be enlisted will not fill the regiments now existing. The present array of regulars, with such colored regiments as can be retained for fort duty, are sufficient for every purpose that can be subserved by the creation of additional staffs of officers with few or no men under them. The tax-payers and the government creditors are alike interested to resist the increase of the number of regular regiments.

ADHERING TO THEIR OLD FRIENDS.—*The Mining Journal*, a large and able English sheet, London, Dec. 16, says:

"The formal constitution of a Free-trade League in the United States is a very hopeful sign. It is hard for dwellers in another land to judge of the prospects of such an organization, but it has clearly many things it its favor. The representatives from the South are almost sure to vote for it, and it will be strange if the West does not. Should these anticipations prove true, we may expect a very large trade with that country."

It is from the South that England expects the votes that shall carry out her anti-American policy, and the Free Trade League, to effect the same purpose, is willing to grant complete restoration to the South. These three and their willing co-operators of the democratic party, form the quadruple alliance which is already pressing its measures in Congress, and which will require prompt, firm and vigilant action on the part of the friends of protection, whether in that body or not, to defeat. So far the advocates of free trade have shown themselves to be more active and better organized than their opponents; and it is certain that they have more of the sinews of war at their command.

WE publish, to-day, the comments of the London Daily *News* upon the diplomatic correspondence relative to the Shenandoah claims. The *Times* had a similar article, and this extract from the *News* we take as a fair exhibit of the opinion of the London press. It will be seen that, although the correspondence is regarded as closed, the English papers are by no means satisfied with the position of their government. They have the shrewdness to see that the ground taken by Earl Russell and the Earl of Clarendon will justify any other nation in following British example the moment Great Britain is again involved in war; and that, in such an event, the entire commerce of England can be swept from the seas, and its destruction be justified by the arguments set forth by Great Britain in this correspondence.

"UNTOMBED DEMI-GODS.—A Southern poet has found a new name for the *young* Southern chivalry. Hear him:

"You may talk of peace with the Yankee,
For Heaven hath mercy and rods;
But not where slumbers our young chivalry,
The untomb'd demi-gods!"

If the demi-gods are untombed for want of money to bury them, a small contribution can soon be raisod to put them underground. There cannot be many of them; and perhaps an appeal to Jove, and the other gods might be successful in getting them decent sepulture. The dwellers on Olympus should be ashamed to let their offspring lie thus uncoffined.

THE CALAMITY OF THE SOUTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Republic* is grieved to see the South championed by the Northern Copperheads. He says:

"Blong predicted that a mischief would be done the South in keeping her representatives out of Congress, inasmuch as it would enable the Democrats to become her champions. This evil has come about precisely as a feared. The two men in the North who, of all others, most damage a cause by their advocacy of it, are Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Andrew J. Rogers, of New Jersey; and yet in the few days that have elapsed since Congress has re-assembled, both of these gentlemen have championed the South."

THE New York *Tribune* lately ventured the opinion that St. Louis, in 1900, would be the great city of the West. The year 1900 is a good way off, and there is abundant time between this and then for that city to make herself worthy of the distinction prophetically awarded her; but so long as she permits steamboats to be crushed to pieces by the dozen, annually, at her wharf, without taking any steps to protect them from such casualties, so long she will postpone the day of her coming greatness.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE House Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law, voted on Saturday to report the bill agreed upon, which is substantially that passed in the House, last year, with the Senate amendments, and a few unimportant changes. Another amendment, providing that no bankrupt should be discharged unless by consent of a majority of the creditors in number and value, unless he pays fifty cents on the dollar, was adopted prospectively, to go into effect one year after date. The bill, as it will be reported, meets the approval of the leading merchants of New York, including some who have heretofore been opposed to a bankrupt law.

THE Stark County (O.) *Republican* says: On Tuesday, as the 12:50 train approached the depot, Mr. David Kreichbaum, accompanied by his gray haired father, drove their team on the track immediately in front of the engine. The engine struck the horses, carried team and wagon a considerable distance, throwing both men out. The young man fell with his neck directly on the track and head under the cars. The wheels passed over his neck, tearing it almost entirely off the body, and of course causing instant death. The old man, though somewhat hurt by his fall, was not serious injured.

THE Genesseo, Illinois, *Republic* says a boy by the name of White, aged about seven years, living in that city, was accidentally shot and killed by his little brother, on Wednesday. The boys were playing with a gun in the garret of the house, when by some means it was discharged, the contents entering the body of the little boy, and killing him almost instantly.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT, of the Boston *Traveller*, who is usually well informed, declares that the President has not only not used his patronage to put his own schemes through Congress, but solemnly asserts that he does not intend to do anything of the kind.

A STEPMOTHER in Marengo, N. Y., lately crowned a young son of her husband, about ten years old, by locking him in the house and absenting herself for three days. When she returned with her husband, the boy was dead. The neighbors went in and found the little creature lying on his heap of rags, nearly naked and frozen quite stiff.

IT will deeply pain the many friends of Governor Morton, of Indiana, to learn that a letter has just been received from him, written just as he arrived at Queenstown, in which he writes that his voyage was a positive injury. He says: "I have eaten but one meal since I went aboard the steamer, and that was the evening I left. My limbs are very weak, much weaker than when I started."

THE Cincinnati street railroad companies in the effort to enhance their gains, have not only cut off deadheads, including the press and their own officers, but actually require their conductors, whom they pay but $25 a week, to pay their own fares when they ride home after going off duty, and still they expect conductors to be honest.

THE wolves and panthers have multiplied to such an extent in Colfax Brown's forest, in New York, that they not only trail the deer in packs, but even have the audacity to "put in an occasional appearance" in barnyards on the border. Hunters return from the woods with colorless faces and no game, except perhaps a mangled carcass or two of venison abandoned by the wolves.

FROM the annual account of the whale fishery published in the New Bedford *Standard* we learn that the profits were large last year, notwithstanding the piratical depredations of the rebels, and that the fleet will be increased this summer.

AN EXPENSIVE RAILWAY.—The London Metropolitan (underground) Railway is 27½ miles long, and cost over £442,945—more than two and a quarter million dollars—per mile. Even at that enormous cost, it pays a dividend of seven per cent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Detroit *Free Press*, writing from Three Rivers, Michigan, states that the amount realized from the sale of the oil of peppermint made in that village last year is nearly $70,000, the yield being about thirty thousand pounds.

THE fortune left by King Leopold is estimated at fifteen millions of dollars. The will is dated 1857. M. Van Praet, Grand Chamberlain and intimate friend of the King, was appointed by him executor of several of its testamentary provisions.

SIX years ago, a lady in Norwich, Conn., planted three peach-stones in a box. Only one came up, but now from the three branches of the tree she has gathered three varieties of peaches.

IT is now ascertained beyond a doubt that three-fourths of the money sent by the friends of the Union soldiers who were captives in rebel prisons was stolen by the keepers thereof.

THE Mahoning (O.) *Courier* says: Hon. David Tod, Wm. Richards, and others, contemplate the erection of a rolling mill and blast furnaces at Girard, Trumbull county, during the ensuing summer months.

THE Carbondale *New Era* notices a cotton gin improvement in operation in that place which does away with the lint room entirely. When properly attached it will gin eight bales of cotton in twelve hours.

IN thirteen years the Public Library in Boston has risen from a collection of a few thousand volumes to above 120,000, and from a circulation of about 7,000 a year to above 100,000.

A STATE Convention is to be held in Frankfort, Kentucky, to discuss the labor question. More practice and less discussion of labor, is what Kentucky most needs at this time.

NEWPORT, across the river from Cincinnati, has suffered from twenty-six robberies during the past week, and to-night a large special police force was put on duty to try and catch the villains.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE'S friends in Kentucky hope to return him to the United States Senate, in place of Garret Davis.

GEN. HUNTER has been rendered unable to move hand or foot by paralysis.

STATE NEWS.

THE *Miners' Journal*, of Saturday last, says that "the curse of Schuylkill county, is miserable, inefficient officials, who are afraid to or do not know how to discharge their duties. In either case they are utterly unfit for their positions. The fact is, that we must turn from the imbeciles here to the State for protection from the hands of secret assassins that infest the county. If we do not, it will soon be a question whether a man's life will be safe on his own threshold. Mr. Muiff's was not, for he was killed in broad daylight, within fifty yards of the door of his own dwelling, and the murderers—in consequence of the efficiency of the secret oath-bound organization that exists in this county—remain to this day undetected." Public meetings have been called by the people in that county, to provide means for their defence.

THE Selinsgrove *Post* says that about six o'clock, on the evening of the 8th inst., Mrs. Peter Eby, of Washington township, Snyder county, while sitting in the bar room in company with a small boy, was shot dead almost instantly, through the window. Her husband was but a short distance from the house when the shot was fired, but did not observe any one leaving the premises. Who the murderer is, or what the foul object was, is not yet known. This is the first murder that has been committed in Snyder county.

DURING the year 1865, the receipts of the Girard estate at Philadelphia were $216,134.

THE work on the extension of the Lykens Valley railroad will be completed by the 1st or at the latest by the middle of February.

A new daily paper is about to be started in Philadelphia.

MEETINGS.

TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—There will be a Meeting of all the members of the Board, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M. All persons, whether members of the Board or not, who feel an interest in the subject are desired to be present. Members of the Board are urgently requested to attend and give at least one hour to a matter of great interest to the city.
ja17:2tM GEO. H. THURSTON, President.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, Engine Builders, Boiler Makers, and Manufacturers, generally, are requested to meet at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY, January 17th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of preparing a memorial for the modification of the present Tax Law. Your representative is at Washington. By order of
ja13:3tdem COMMITTEE.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 23rd, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.
ja15:3tMWF JOHN J. YOENG, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Bank, held January 4th, 1866, a dividend of

EIGHT DOLLARS PER SHARE

Was declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ja5:dtdMm J. N. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866.

THIS BANK HAS DECLARED A Dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of Government Tax, payable on and after January 9th inst.
JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1866. ja2:dtdMm

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST.—On Friday 12th inst., somewhere on the route from the Shovel Factory, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, along Penn street to the Ninth Ward, a LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing something over one hundred dollars in National Currency. The above reward will be paid on leaving the same at THIS OFFICE, or the residence of the undersigned, corner of Liberty and Morton streets, Ninth Ward.
ja17:2tc ALEX. MCKENNY, Teamster.

FLOWERS.

BOQUETS

FROM McKAIN'S GREEN-HOUSES,

Furnished daily at the Jewelry Store of J. B. McFADDEN & CO., No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh. Having removed our Green-Houses to Woods' Run, convenient to the terminus of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Street Railroad, and the Woods' Run Station on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. We are now prepared to furnish Boquets, Wreaths, Cut Flowers and Baskets of Flowers; also, neat Pot Plants and Hanging Baskets for window decoration. ja13:1ws

VINEGAR.

PURE WHITE WINE VINEGAR

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY,

W. W. DAVIS, DRUGGIST,

Corner Sheffield and Beaver Sts.,

West Manchester, Pa.

ja13:1w mc

CAUTION!

Look Out for
GREENBACKS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate Hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire of T. T. EWENS, successor to Ally & Ewens, 165 Wood street. ja15

WANTED.—To live away, in order to get them introduced, THREE NEW INVENTIONS, worth $5k, of the greatest utility. The three cost $2.50, or one sent free to the public. Send your address and enclose 3 cents to cover expense of forwarding. J. HOGENS, Box 2813, Cincinnati, Ohio. ja13:1w*a

WANTED.—A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 12 M.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—To Sell a Work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Coffee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 97 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja16:3tmo&ds

WANTED.—Home Employment. A GOOD MAN WANTED in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. First-rate pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars, D. PHILIPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.
ja11:6td

WANTED.—AGENTS IN EVERY county of Pennsylvania for BROWN'S UNIVERSAL BROOM HEAD. This head is warranted not to break or wear out. It obviates the difficulty hitherto complained of in keeping the handle fast. After having been in use awhile, in making a broom or fixing a handle in, no tools are required except a knife. It is the only successful article of the kind ever made. Sample sent for a circular, or $1.25 for sample head, and address J. A. HOWCROFT, care J. L. Haven & Co., Cincinnati.
ja10:6tdw

WANTED.—AGENTS.—EVERY BOOK AGENT SHOULD SELL about this period BROCKETT'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, and every reader should have it. It is a Military and Political History of the War. It is at once the CHEAPEST and the BEST. Examine, then judge. 1000 pages, 200 Portraits, Maps, Battle Scenes, &c. Also, OTIS' PEERLESS PICTORIAL BIBLES. Terms very liberal, and Agents clear daily from $10 to $20. Address THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., Auburn, N. Y.
ja13:6tdw

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR! —We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $50, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARKE, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 239 Carter street, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 181 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.; No. 120 West 4th street, Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spalding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.
dec16:eodon&wly

WANTED.—AGENTS.—EMPLOY- MENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. Agency Hamilton & Co.'s GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Their agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late Privates or Corporals of the Army preferred. Stock Over One Million Dollars. "A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry, Gold Chains, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for particulars, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for seven certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our Circular, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 6678, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York.
no30:2m

CAUTION!

LOOK OUT FOR
GREENBACKS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn crib, wagon sheds and other outbuildings; about 50 acres of the very best river bottom, which property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. C. G. H. TOWLE, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fourth street.
ja13:tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A well finished two story NEW HOUSE on Wylie street, near corner of Chatham, with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor, rooms corresponding on second floor, marble mantles; slate roof; large yard; within a few minutes' walk of the Court House. Also, on Fifth street, lot, a most convenient two story Brick, containing four large rooms, two down and two up, cellar whole length of building. Inquire of DR. SIEBERT, 377 Penn street.
ja12:tf&dtdsmo

FOR SALE,

THREE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

On Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll-gate; each lot 20 by 155 feet to an alley. JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja15 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE.—WHITE OAK LUM- BER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 15 feet long; 100,000 feet sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Flow Beams and Fit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, 3277, or No. — St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.
ja13:dtdmd

FOR SALE.—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg. Eleven acres 12 perches of Land; fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and all modern conveniences. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
no7:dtf JNO. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT ALLEGHENY CENTER.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, plenty of soft water and fruit of all kinds; two minutes' walk from Federal street, Allegheny. Enquire of the subscriber, at his MACHINE AND OIL WORKS, 22 and 24 Ohio street, Allegheny.
oct13:tfmd

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE
LINSEED OIL FACTORY AND LOT,
In Birmingham, low for cash. Apply to
J. V. McKEE & BRO., Birmingham, or
J. A. CASSIDY,
ja9:6tm No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING SITE,

Near Woods' Run, consisting of 5¾ acres, with a broad river front and extending to the railroad; eligibly situated for any kind of business. For terms, apply to WM. H. WAKEHAM,
ja8:2tMR 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, Pa.

CAUTION!

LOOK OUT FOR
GREENBACKS.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery, in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and a large, good custom can be obtained. The Mill will be given when sold. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail, GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa.
ja17:3tMW

FOR RENT.—OFFICES.—In Fruit House Building, corner of St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, a number of desirable ROOMS, suitable for Offices. Enquire of
G. FOLLANSBEE, Sec'y,
ja17:3tMW 31 Fifth street.

TO LET.—Two three story Brick HOUSES, containing hall and nine rooms each, situated on Washington street, three doors from Wylie street. Apply to JOHN T. HOUSE & CO., corner of Smithfield and Water streets.
ja3:dtf

FOR RENT.—Intending to retire from the Pork and Provision business, the subscriber offers FOR RENT his WAREHOUSE, with two large SMOKE HOUSES adjoining, situated on Front street, East of Market. Possession given immediately. Enquire at the corner of First and Market streets. (Dilled) CHAS. L. CALDWELL.

OFFICES FOR RENT.—Office No. 57 Fourth street, in Jones' Building, now occupied by Collector of Internal Revenue.
Also, TWO OFFICES in the second story of the same building.
Enquire of SEMPLE & JONES,
ja9-1w:m Corner Wood and Third streets.

FOR RENT,

TWO LARGE ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR,

No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, suitable for an Insurance Office, Bank, Sewing Machine Room, or Professional Office.

A LARGE ROOM,

Corner of Third and Market streets; Basement of 77 and 79 Third street; Second Floor Office, No. 98 Grant street. Enquire of McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.
ja13

FOR RENT,

STORES NOS. 22 AND 56 MARKET ST.

ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS OVER 56 AND 60 MARKET STREET.

Enquire of McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Ja8 No. 98 Grant street, (near Fifth.)

CAUTION!

LOOK OUT FOR
GREENBACKS.

AUCTION SALES.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! AT AUC- TION.—On WEDNESDAY, AFTERNOON, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold without reserve, a large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Furs, in desirable styles, including:

Siberian Squirrel Capes and Cuffs;
Water Mink Muffs and Collars;
Mountain Martin Victorines and Cuffs;
Golden Fitch Capes and Muffs;
Swedish Sable Capes and Cuffs;
Lustred River Mink Muffs;
Black Jeannet do
Water Mink do
Stone Martin do
Mexican Sable do
Siberian Squirrel do

And full cases of all the different varieties Squirrel, Fitch, Mountain Martin, Sable and Mink, Gent's Gloves, &c., &c.
ja16 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auc'r.

CAUTION!

Look Out for
GREENBACKS.

STOCK BROKERS.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE, 57 Fourth St., (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on commission, Bank, Railway, Insurance, Petroleum and other Stocks, and Government, Railway and other Bonds. Orders executed by telegraph at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards.
ja13

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WOOLEN GOODS

CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK.

Balmoral Skirts,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Barred Flannels,
Country Flannels
And Blankets.

ALL WOOLEN GOODS

Very Cheap.

BATES & BELL.

ja13

CHRISTMAS AND

New Years Gifts

AT

EATON'S,

17 FIFTH STREET,

JUST RECEIVED

A Large and Desirable Stock of

GOODS

Suitable for Presents.

Point Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs and Barbes; Val Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs; Thread Lace and Maltese Collars.

A full line of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in Embroidered, Lace Trimmed, Colored, Bordered and Hemstitched.

Fine stock of FANCY COMBS of every description. Work Boxes, Glove Boxes, Fancy Boxes, Card Baskets, Fancy Bead Baskets.

BALMORAL HOSE.

Full line of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Tartan, Fancy Stripe and Scarlet.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Scarfs, Ties, Negligee Shirts, Underclothing of every description, Gloves, Half Hose, Plain, Colored Bordered, Hemstitched and Silk, Zephyr Goods, Hoods and Capes, Scarfs and Nubias, Hoods and Skating Caps.

Full assortment all sizes GAITERS for Ladies and Misses.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, new styles, just received this day.

F. H. EATON,

(*Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,*)
de18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT

Holiday Sale

AT

Nos. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.

Embroideries of All Kinds

FINE SLIPPER AND
OTTOMAN PATTERNS,
LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
WOOLEN GOODS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
IN ENDLESS VARIETY
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
SCARFS, SCARF PINS
AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

Fancy Goods.

We have made this department a SPECIALTY. We will be receiving

NEW GOODS

Every Day During the Holiday Season.

FINE WORK BOXES,
RETICULES,
PERFUME BOXES,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
SATCHELS,
CIGAR STANDS,
CIGAR CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
ALBUMS,
JEWEL CASES,
FANCY COMBS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Customers will find our prices

Lower than any Other House in the City

GIVE US A CALL, AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.

dec1

WINTER GOODS CHEAP,

AT

PRIVATE SALES,

Day and Evening,

AT

T. A. McCLELLAND'S

AUCTION EMPORIUM,

55 and 57 Fifth Street.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Blankets, white and colored;
Flannels, barred and plain;
House Furnishing Goods;
Cassimeres, Over-Coatings and Cloths;
Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery;
Woolen Over-Shirts, White Shirts and Collars;
Buck Gloves and Gauntlets;
Hoods, Nubias and Breakfast Shawls;
Sontags, Comforts and Woolen Goods;
Clothing for Men and Boys;
Horse Covers and Blankets,

And an immense stock of

Boots and Shoes,

Of every style, quality and price.
Ja16:d&wT

CLOSING OUT SALE,

BARGAINS IN WINTER GOODS,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

91 FIFTH STREET.

In order to reduce our stock, we have MARKED DOWN the price of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOL SCARFS AND COMFORTS,
MERINO AND WOOL HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES AND MITTENS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
KNIT SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
WOOL HOODS AND NUBIAS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

A splendid assortment of

TRAVELING SHIRTS

Of elegant styles, at less prices than ever before.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, at

19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

jal1

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 Market St.

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS,
WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.

GENTS' AND LADIES'
FURNISHING GOODS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS, at
GORHEAD'S, 81 Market street.
Ja8

CAUTION!

Look Out for
GREENBACKS.

SUGARS.

100 bbls. Baltimore B Coffee Sugar;
50 " do A do do
50 " Powdered, Granulated and Ful. Sugar.
Just received and for sale by
HEYMER & BROS.
ja8 Nos. 125 and 127 Wood street.

PLUMBING—GAS FITTING.

SHEET LEAD,

Steam Pumps,

Iron Cocks,

Brass Work,

Plumbers' Material

ALWAYS ON HAND.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

Ja16 127 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOOD PUMPS;

ALL KINDS OF

IRON PUMPS,

HYDRANTS,

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,

LEAD PIPE,

BATH TUBS, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS,

WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS,

Hydraulic Rams.

Brass Work, of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe, for Soda Fountains; all kinds of Gum and Leather Hose; Hose Pipe, Couplings; Gas Fixtures. All descriptions, kept constantly on hand at

Addy, Willliams & Bartley's

CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALSO,

BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER,

NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

N. B.—All kinds of repairing done promptly. All orders by mail immediately attended to.
ja1:com&eow1m

CAUTION!

Look Out for
GREENBACKS.

PLUMBING, GAS AND
STEAM FITTING.
HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS,

SHEET LEAD,
SHEET ZINC,
LEAD PIPES,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

GAZETTE TERMS.

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION, per year, mailed.....
MORNING AND EVENING EDITION, per month
Do. do. delivered.....
At the counter, or boys on street, per copy.....
WEEKLY, IN CLUBS, per year.....
Do. single copies, per year.....

Rates of Advertising.

One Square—Standing Matter:

PERIOD.	1 Day.	2 times 1 week.	3 times 2 weeks.	1 time 3 weeks.	Weekly
One time.....	$				7
Two times.....					$ 12
Three times.....					16
Four times.....					20
Five times.....					24
One Week.....	$ 3 50	$ 5 00	$ 6 00	$ 7 00	28
Two Weeks.....	4 75	6 75	8 50	10 25	1 75
Three Weeks.....	5 50	8 00	10 50	13 00	2 00
One Month.....	6 50	9 50	12 50	15 50	2 50
Two Months.....	12 50	18 00	24 00	30 00	4 75
Three Months.....	16 00	24 00	32 00	40 00	6 50
Six Months.....	20 00	31 00	42 00	52 00	12 00
Nine Months.....	24 00	37 00	50 00	62 00	17 00
One Year.....	30 00	45 00	60 00	75 00	20 00

Advertisements inserted one year may be changed at the advertiser's pleasure, at a charge of twenty per square, for 20 cents if paid at the time; but must be confined to the immediate business of the advertiser.

Advertisements contracted for otherwise than daily will be inserted on such days as they may select.

Notice of Marriages or Deaths, each insertion.....
Death notices, each insertion.....
Marriage notices.....
Notice of religious meetings, per line.....
Executors' or Administrators' Notices.....

YEARLY ADVERTISING RATES.

One square—confined to the *immediate* business of the advertiser, and not to include dissolutions, formation of new firms, wants, &c.—changeable once a week. Any excess to be charged as transient matter.

	Daily.	3 times a week.	2 times a week.	1 time a week.
Three months.....	$ 12 50	$ 12 00	$ 9 00	$ 6 00
Six months.....	20 00	19 00	16 00	10 00
Nine months.....	27 00	26 00	22 00	15 00
One Year.....	35 00	33 00	30 00	18 00

☞ First Notices double the above rates, if inserted one month or more. For a less period 20 cents a line. Local notices at such rates as may be agreed upon.

☞ A square to be considered as the space occupied by eight lines of the ordinary advertising type of the paper.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Between Mr. Adams and Lord Clarendon.

(From the London Daily News, Dec. 26.)

To many it will surely be a considerable relief that the correspondence between the British and American Governments with respect to the damage inflicted by Confederate cruisers, has at last been brought to a close. The subject has now been completely exhausted, and the only possible effect of prolonging the argument would be "to introduce acrimony into the relations" between the two countries. It would serve no useful purpose to state the pleadings on either side. The misfortune is, that no tribunal should exist before which the pleadings could be laid, and which should have authority to pronounce a final decision. It is vain to hope that the Americans will forego the claims which they have put forward; and, according to Lord Russell and his successor, there is as little prospect that the English Government will abandon the position which it has now assumed. But time works wonders. Already our contemporary the *Times* looks forward to a time when a joint commission, perhaps not limited to England and America, shall be appointed to recast the whole chapter of international law which treats of neutral rights and duties. Other journals are disposed to adopt the same tone. And, indeed, there are unmistakable signs that the day must soon arrive when nations will be compelled to submit their claims to some international tribunal before they will consider themselves justified in enforcing this right by force of arms.

In the meantime it may be useful to state once more the principles of international law which Lord Russell and Lord Clarendon have laid down, and the consequences that must follow from them. Lord Clarendon distinctly asserts that "the British Government have steadily and honestly discharged all the duties incumbent on them as a neutral power, and have never derived from the obligations imposed upon them by international law." It is also admitted, not only by the American but also by the British Minister, that the existing laws on the British Statute-book are utterly ineffectual to stop the dispatch of such ships as the Alabama, the Shenandoah, and other cruisers of the like sort. But it is further maintained by the British Minister, that although the American statute law contains more stringent provisions than our own, these provisions are equally inefficient to stop such expeditions. It is maintained, moreover, by the British Minister, that although the inefficacy of these statutes has been demonstrated by the experience of the last four years, and although the result of the present state of the law has been that American commerce has been swept from the seas by the Alabama and her consorts, the British Government was under no obligation to improve her statute or municipal law by rendering the provisions more stringent, and that by neglecting to do so this country incurred no liability. It may be presumed that in the opinion of the British Minister no proposition less extensive than these would suffice to cover the position of the British Government. Nevertheless they are startling propositions; and it is but fair to give this country the warning which has been found utterly powerless to prevent the destruction of American commerce during the late civil war is the only kind of statute which any nation can be called upon to enact, or to enforce; that all the additional securities which were supposed to be contained in the American statute-book are useless, and that in case of war their provisions might be repealed or left unenforced, without exposing the American Government to the charge of neglecting their duties as neutrals. If such are the principles which are to be applied to the people of this country when they are next engaged in war, it is not difficult to anticipate the fate of the British mercantile navy. In this destruction by cruisers obtained from American ports must be speedy and complete, and neither the American Government, nor any other Government will be considered responsible. In short, no new law need be passed, and those already in existence are admitted to be absolutely useless. Such is the conclusion which follows from the justification of their conduct put forward by the British Government.

But let us hope that there are some men in Parliament who will discern the character of this argument. The common sense of the nation cannot be so hoodwinked. It may be admitted to be always possible, and to leave questions of such gravity unsolved, would be to expose our interests to too serious a risk. If the arguments of the Attorney-General asserts that "the British Government have steadily and honestly discharged all the duties incumbent on them as a neutral power, and have never derived from the obligations imposed upon them by international law," it

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	9:00 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n	7:30 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	8:00 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:25 a m
Mail	11:00 a m	1st Penn Accom.	7:55 a m
Phila Express	3:00 p m	2d Wall Accom.	8:30 a m
Johnstown Accm.	4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom.	10:55 a m
Fast Line	6:00 p m	Phila Erie Mail	12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom.	6:35 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:30 p m
2d "	10:45 a m	2d Wall Accom.	1:50 p m
2d Penn Accom'n	4:30 p m	Cincinnati Express	2:05 p m
1d "	5:00 p m	1st Penn Accom.	6:25 p m
		Altoona Accom.	9:30 p m

The church train' cares Walls' Station every Sunday at 9:30 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 4:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	2:30 a m	Fast Line	8:30 a m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	3:35 p m
Express	12:30 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	9:00 a m	Express	2:05 a m
Express	1:00 p m	Express	9:10 p m
Express	2:00 p m	Express	3:25 p m
Mail	2:30 a m	Mail	9:40 p m
Wheeling Exp's	8:15 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 8:00 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m.

Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:45 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:15 a m	Express	3:30 p m
Express	10:00 a m	Express	6:40 p m
Mail	6:25 a m	Express	2:50 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 4:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:15 a m	Mail	6:35 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:30 a m
Accommodation	1:00 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m
1st McKeesport	11:30 a m	1st McKeesport	2:30 p m
2d	6:45 a m	2d	2:30 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	4:10 p m	Mail	6:10 a m
Accommodation	1:00 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Road, to Oil City and Franklin.

Departs.		Arrives.	
No. 10 Express	7:30 p m	No. 27 Express	9:25 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville and Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.		Departs.	
10:00 a m		6:00 a m	
4:00 p m		6:00 p m	

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.		Departs.	
12, p. m.		6:00 a. m.	

Butler Stage---No. 6 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.		Departs.	
12, p. m.		9:00 a. m.	

Washington Stage---Hare's Hotel

Arrives.		Departs.	
2:30 p. m.		6:00 a. m.	

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

419 PENN STREET.

JAMES BAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all occasions. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. Pa. BLUE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7lyd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

We wish it understood that the price of our Morning and Evening Editions sold by boys on the street, or at the counter, is THREE CENTS PER COPY When more is demanded, it is imposition.

Meeting of the Allegheny Bible Society Reports of Committees---Election of a New Board, &c.

The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Allegheny Bible Society met last evening in Rev. Dr. Clark's Church, (Second United Presbyterian). The evening was very inclement, yet there was a fair audience in attendance.

C. Yeager, President of the Society, called the meeting to order, when the Rev. Joseph Imbrie, of Duquesne Church, opened the exercises of the evening by reading the 9th Psalm, after which he offered an impressive petition to the Throne of Grace.

Mr. L. H. Eaton, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, then read the following Annual Report of the Board of Managers:

MANAGER'S REPORT.

During the past year the Board has steadily pursued the object for which it was created. The work of the Society is two fold: First, to supply all the destitute within the limits of its operations with the word of life, and secondly to collect funds to supply the destitute in other portions of the State and throughout the world.

Mr. Robert Davis, our Missionary Agent, has devoted himself to the work in good work, and has met with the most gratifying success. In his daily visits our missionary has learned something of the "luxury of doing good." Every one of the many families he has visited has been offered one "without money and without price." Our agent has been kindly received everywhere, and we cannot doubt that his faithful labors, followed by the prayers of God's people will result in much good.

The monthly reports of our Missionary Shroud in thrilling incidents, exhibiting most forcibly the importance of our work, and revealing the astounding fact that in this city of churches and Sabbath Schools, a very large amount of missionary work remains to be done.

The following statistics will show our doings for the year:

Families Visited	3,300
Families Destitute	238
Families supplied	82
Families Refused	147
Bibles Donated	3
Testaments Donated	15
Bibles Sold	51
Testaments Sold	77
Amounts of Sales	$28 36
Amounts of Sales	$29 64
Donated to House of Refuge, Bibles	109
Donated to Home of Friendless, Bibles	15
Whole number on subscription books up to January 16, 1866	$1,852 00
Outstanding on subscriptions	201 99
Cash collected	1,651 10
Cash on hand	59 64
Whole am't received from all sources	1,711 74
Add to this amount paid over to the Treasurer by Mr. Reinemun, after the last Anniversary	191 09
Total amount received	$1,904 74

The year closes most auspiciously. Funds have flowed into our treasury, and our work has greatly prospered. A gigantic rebellion has been overthrown, and peace reigns throughout our borders. Four millions of human beings have been redeemed from bondage, and now beg for the Word of Life. Heathen nations are now more than ever, open for the reception of the Gospel.

The reading of the Scriptures, alone, may convert and reform the profane, the Sabbath-breaker and the drunkard. The words of injunction apply to us, "Freely ye have received; freely give."

The work of this society commends itself to every Christian. Why, then, may we not have the hearty co-operation of every denomination, and every individual church. In view of the enlarged field and greatly increased demand, our contributions for the coming year should at least be doubled.

We appeal to you as Christian men to give us your prayers, your contributions and your earnest support. Aid us in placing an open Bible in the hands of every freeman, and you will add to human happiness, both present and future, but assist mightily in cementing and strengthening this great union.

Mr. James Patterson, Treasurer, presented the following report as

TREASURER'S REPORT.

James Patterson, in account with Allegheny Bible Society: DR.

To F. G. Reinman, agent, donations		$ 4 50
Robert Kiddoo, services of Sexton, for 1864		10 00
James Brown, do		15 00
F. G. Reinman, agt. salary and incidentals		85 58
Rev. W. W. Eells, in full of balance due on bible account		118 33
Rev. W. W. Eells, donated to Pa. Bible Society		702 81
Robt. Davis, agent, salary and incidentals		653 00
Robt. Kiddoo, service as sexton last year		20 00
		$1,671 60
To Balance		$231 37

ALLEGHENY, Jan. 16, 1866.

Mr. Patterson was also entrusted with the report of the Librarian, which he read, as follows:

Report of Joseph S. Mercer, Librarian of the Allegheny Bible Society, for 1865:

Jan. 1, 1865.—No. of volumes in Depository, per order		412
Jan. 1, 1866.—No. of volumes received from Penn'a Bible Society during year		924
Total		1336
April 4, 1865.—By, No. of volumes returned Penn'a Bible Society		60
Nov. 2, " No. of volumes furnished Home of Refuge, per order		100
Dec. 15, " No. of volumes furnished Home of Friendless, per order		18
Jan. 1, 1866.—No. of volumes furnished Mr. R. Davis, Bible ag't, during the year		132
No. of Bibles and Testaments sold at Depository		32
		760
No. of volumes on hand Jan. 1, 1866		570

The congregation united in singing the Psalm 72d:

Yea, he shall, and all men shall pray, and he
Shall be of Sheba's gold;
For him still shall they pray, and he
Shall daily be extolled.

The opening address of the evening was delivered by Rev J. D. Herr, of the Methodist Protestant Church. His theme was the Bible —the Protestant Bible—and the sacred book has its own defenders who better set forth its Divine injunctions, or its transforming efficacy, in bringing men to the footstool of mercy and the fear of his Maker. Few speakers have a more happy manner of expressing their ideas than Rev. H., whose address was listened to with the most marked attention.

At the conclusion of the Reverend speaker's address, the congregation joined in singing the 23d Psalm, commencing—

"The Lord's my Shepherd; I'll not want:
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green: He leadeth me
The quiet waters by."

The closing address was delivered by Rev. J. G. Goettman, First English Lutheran Church, which made a deep impression upon the audience. He is an able speaker, and ranks among the first pulpit orators of the day.

Rev. Mr. Wells, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, being present, was requested to address the Society, which he did, in a brief, pointed and interesting manner.

The following Board of Directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

First M. P. Church, Allegheny.—Thomas McCance, James Patterson, Addison Lysle.

Second Methodist Protestant Church.—John Leigh, J. F. Seville, Albert Burchfield.

Third Methodist Protestant Church.—T. E. Wakefield, Wm. Park, Wm. Patterson.

Fourth Methodist Protestant Church.—W. H. Eddy, John Bensinger, Samuel M. Vaughen.

Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.—R. McKnight, J. M. Crider, S. R. Stewart.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.—Dr. Symmills, David Gregg, William Martin, James Rafferty.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.—M. Willins, D. McFerron, Isaac Brown, James Williams.

Sandusky Baptist Church.—S. R. Eaton, W. T. Bowne, P. Torrence.

Fifth Methodist Protestant Church—Alex'r Martin, Wm. Patton.

Third Presbyterian Church.—James Miller, J. A. White, J. R. Hill.

North Presbyterian Church.—John Miller, H. McElhery, Robert Davis.

German Reform Church, Allegheny—D. S. Diffenbacher, George Reiter.

Disciples' Church, Allegheny—B. Goe, J. D. Johnson, G. Sunday.

Methodist Protestant Church.—James Reno, Andrew Knox, William Miller.

Second Reformed Lutheran.—C. Yeager, B. Heckert, J. R. Titzel.

Methodist Protestant Church, Sewickley.—J. Thompson, wanted.

Unity Presbyterian Church, Manchester—R. H. Knore, Wm. Trimble.

Fairmount Presbyterian Church—Jas. Montgomery, Jas. Wilson.

Old School Presbyterian Church, Manchester—B. A. Samuson, A. McCoy.

Lecydale Presbyterian Church, Sewickly—J. B. Wilson, Sam'l Speer.

German Presbyterian Church, Manchester—P. Eisenhower, John Goss.

Presbyterian Church, Sharpsburgh—J. C. Lowry, Wm. Bell.

German Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny—Charles Spangler.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Sharpsburg—Wilson Moyle, Sen.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Manchester, R. McCune, A. L. Hines.

Presbyterian Church, Highlands, Judge Drown, James Byrnes.

Presbyterian Church, Sewickley, John Irwin Jr., T. H. Nevin.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Sewickley, J. P. Kramer, D. N. White.

Baptist Church, Sharpsburgh, Anthony Yerkens, Joseph Ingham.

German Lutheran Church, Sharpsburgh, Jacob Keilt.

Methodist Episcopal Church, River Creek, A. Goubbs, Wm. Goubbs.

German Lutheran, Stewartstown, Jacob Mangold.

Mr. Drew moved that the next anniversary meeting of the Society, be held on the second Tuesday of April, 1867, which was carried.

Mr. Hecker moved that the Constitution be so amended as to enable the Board of Managers to make donations of Bibles, outside the limits of the Missionary field. Adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the newly elected Board, meet on the first Thursday of February, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year.

After singing the Doxology, and a Benediction by Rev. Eells the Society adjourned.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils---Election of City Officers.

The Allegheny Councils held an adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening, January 16th A joint session was held, when the caucus nominees for city offices, as published yesterday were duly elected.

In *Select*, Mr. Hall moved to suspend the rules, that other business might be taken up. Adopted.

Mr. Hall offered a resolution to employ S. Schoyer, Esq., as attorney in the "Island case." Adopted.

The Mayor offered a resolution to refer the report of the outgoing Solicitor to a Committee of two from the Select and three from the Common Council. Adopted, and Messrs. Myler and Irwin appointed on part of Select Council

Common Council concurred and appointed Messrs. Negley, Wilson and Magraw.

Mr. Drew offered an ordinance to repeal the section of the ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings.

An animated discussion followed, and resulted in the question being postponed until the next regular meeting.

In Common Council no new business was transacted.

The following Joint Standing Committee were announced by the Presidents of Councils:

Finance—Select Council, *A. D. Smith, Hall. Common Council, Riddle, McNeil, Reed.

Streets—Select Council, *J. B. Smith, Myler, Common Council, McDonald, Hannah, Wm. Miller.

Wharves and Landings—Select Council, Irwin, Patterson. Common Council, *Negraw, Walter, Mayers, Wm. Miller.

City Property—Select Council, *Irwin, Hall. Common Council, Brown, Heckadorn, Wm. Miller.

Water—Select Council, *Drum, Thomas. Common Council, McNeil, G. N. Miller, Brown.

Poor Farm—Select Council, Myler, Huckenstein. Common Council, *Cunningham, Meyer, Wm. Miller.

Police—Select Council, *Thomas, C. C. Smith. Common Council, McNeil, Brown, Campbell.

Gas—Select Council, *Irwin, Hall. Common Council, *McDonald, Hanna, Heckadorn.

Railroad—Select Council, *Hall, Patterson. Common Council, Reed, McDonald, Myler.

Survey—Select Council, *Hall, Patterson. Common Council, *McNeil, Faulhauber, G. N. Miller.

Printing—Select Council, A. D. Smith, Huckenstein. Common Council, *G. N. Miller, Campbell, McDonald.

Appeal—Select Council, *Wm. Smith, Thomas. Common Council, Faulhauber, McNeil.

Ordinance.—Select Council, *Patterson, Drum. Common Council, Riddle, Heckadorn, Walter.

Fire Engines.—Select Council, Myler, C. C. Smith. Common Council, *Reed, Campbell, Cunningham.

Markets.—Select Council, Drum, Wm. Smith. Common Council, *Hanna, Walter, Riddle.

Wooden Buildings.—Select Council, Huckenstein, Wm. Smith. Common Council, *Faulhaber, Mayers, Wm. Miller.

Street Rail Roads.—Select Council, *Myler, J. B. Smith. Common Council, Magraw, Cunningham, Faulhaber.

Sewers.—Select Council, Irwin, J. B. Smith. Common Council, *Walter, Hanna, Magraw.

On motion, Councils adjourned.

*Chairmen.

New Coal Works.

The completion of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, the new link in the the short line of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, has opened a new and rich coal region to Pittsburgh. All along the line of that road coal of the best quality is abundant, and already some half-dozen new coal enterprises have been began, some of which are now ready to ship coal to market, and others soon will be. In the course of a year or two the coal trade over this road must be very large.

Among the first to go into market with coal over this line is Mr. David Steen, who has opened a pit nearly opposite Mansfield, and is sending in daily supplies to the city, as well as Wheeling. Mr. Steen was formerly in the coal business on the Youghiogheny, in which he was very successful, and having had a long experience in the trade, he cannot fail to be as successful in this new region. He has a large body of very fine coal, immediately adjoining the railroad, at the Mansfield Station, only seven miles from the city; and he can therefore run in supplies rapidly. He has established a coal-yard in the city, adjoining "Hard-Scrabble," at the head of Fourth street, and near the mouth of the new tunnel; and as this gives him facilities for the rapid delivery of coal to all parts of the city, we have no doubt he will soon find himself busily engaged in filling orders.

The opening of new coal regions, from which the cars can draw almost unlimited daily supplies of coal, is a matter of some importance to the city. The multiplication of these sources of competion, secures us against all fears of future combinations, and we think, we think, in the ultimate cheapening of this essential item of daily consumption. Such an effect will not be felt, perhaps, for some time to come, but let the openings at the opening every new avenue of supply as a means to that end.

United States District Court.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.—The Court met this morning, Judge McCandless presiding. His Honor designated J. S. Osterhaut as foreman of the Grand Jury. The usual charge was then delivered, and the jury retired to enter upon their duties.

The motion for a recommendation from the Court to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the release of the steamers "Bonnie Doon" and "H. A. Richmond," seized at the port of Erie, some time since for smuggling, was argued by Benj. Grant, Esq., and by District Attorney Carnahan, in opposition. The Court will give a decision in a few days.

The case of James Prentice, indicted at the last term of Court for passing counterfeit money was then called up, and the accused placed on trial. The defendant is charged with having passed several counterfeit fifty dollar notes at the store of Messrs. Eaton & Co., Fifth street, on the 13th of May last. When he was arrested he attempted to destroy the evidence of his guilt by chewing up a role of counterfeit money. Major A. Brown and C. B. M. Smith, Esq., appear for the defense, and District Attorney Carnahan for the prosecution. On trial.

Attempted Burglary in Allegheny.

On Monday night about twelve o'clock, the residence of Mrs. Altshouse, on Whig Alley, Fourth Ward, Allegheny, was entered by burglars, who succeeded in forcing open one of the windows. A young lady residing in the house, being awakened at the time, and hearing an unusual noise in the dining room, gave the alarm, and the rascals were compelled to beat a hasty retreat before having opportunity to secure any plunder. Burglaries have become quite frequent in our sister city of late, and it is hoped that the perpetrators may be brought to justice.

Mrs. Grinder's Case.

Owing to the fact that the train was some hours behind time, Dr. Corwin did not reach this city until late last evening. Hence the consultation between him and Drs. Reed and King, in Mrs. Grinder's case could not take place until to-day, and was not even then concluded, but will be at a late hour this morning. There seems to be but little if any doubt of the unfortunate woman receiving a short reprieve, during which time the medical gentlemen named will have ample time to examine into her sanity, and upon their report, as we stated before, hangs the fate of the world-renowned female poisoner.

A Good Idea.—We understand that a well known citizen is making arrangements to feed about two tons of hungry mouths per day, at an average price of thirty cents per meal, with all the marketable commodities of the season. The establishment will be open to the public in a day or two.

Oysters.—The finest and best flavored Oysters, can be had at all times, wholesale and retail, at No. 21 St. Clair street, of Buck & McLaughlin, agents for Wm. L. Ellis & Co.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE

Republican County Convention.

The delegates chosen on Saturday last, at the Republican primary meetings, assembled on Tuesday morning, at the Court House, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The convention was called to order by Dr. W. J. Gilmore, chairman of the County Executive Committee, who was chosen temporary President.

Capt. J. H. Stewart, R. W. Morgan, G. L. Braun, and Hall Patterson, Esq., were chosen secretaries *pro tem.*

The credentials of delegates were then received, and the following gentlemen were admitted to seats:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—Geo. Wilson, A. Ferrer.
Second Ward—S. F. Von Bonnhorst, Thomas Steel.
Third Ward—J. J. Selbenack, J. W. Colville.
Fourth Ward—James McAuley, John Cassells.
Fifth Ward—First Precinct—J. W. McGregor, George Hill. Second Precinct—John H. Jones, Joseph French.
Sixth Ward—John Wallace, W. C. Moreland.
Seventh Ward—Samuel Barckley, M. K. Moorhead.
Eighth Ward—Hall Patterson, J. P. Sergeant.
Ninth Ward—Geo. Keyser, James Irwin.
Tenth Ward—David R. Hall, Geo. W. Leonard.

ALLEGHENY.

First Ward—J. F. Jennings, G. L. Braun.
Second Ward—Geo. R. Riddle, S. H. Geyer.
Third Ward—First Precinct—A. Robson, S. Hastings. Second Precinct—C. C. Smith, C. Gang.
Fourth Ward—First Precinct—J. A. Myler, John Mcgraw. Second Precinct—E. F. H. Baldwin, Geo. Wright.
Borough of Manchester—Wm. Black, Wm. M. Kirsch.
Borough of Duquesne—Wm. Oakley, H. B. Lyon.
Borough of Tarentum—J. Corode, F. H. Collier.
First Ward, Lawrenceville—Gen. A. L. Pierson, S. P. Wainright.
Second Ward, Lawrenceville—Wm. Smith, Geo. W. Barr.
Borough of Temperanceville—W. J. Richardson, J. W. Ballantine.
Borough of West Pittsburgh—J. B. Auth, Ed. Sprung.
Borough of Monongahela—Richard Perry, Thos. Rossiter.
Borough of South Pittsburgh—W. H. Barker, B. W. Morgan.
First Precinct, Borough of Birmingham—A. B. Stevenson, G. A. Powell.
Second Precinct, Borough of Birmingham—J. S. Lambie, Wm. Graham.
Borough of Birmingham—Col. J. R. Jaques, W. Mittenswi.
Borough of Mckeesport—W. E. Harrison, C. C. Taylor.
Borough of Elizabeth—Dr. Shaffer, J. Walker, jr.
Piti—Isaac Jones, J. F. McLean.
Collins—J. H. Stewart, W. R. Negley.
Elizabeth—T. Batchelor, W. R. Negley.
Mifflin—J. F. Drayo, J. C. Risher.
Robinson—J. Young, Sr., S. S. Ghass.
Baldwin—Wm. Moore.
Rosslyn Farms—Col. C. F. Quail.
Upper St. Clair—W. J. Gilmore, J. Espy
Neville—Jas. Dickson, W. A. Stanks.
Shaler—A. G. Lloyd, J. Shaw, jr.
Liberty—Col. Batchelor, W. R. Negley.
Peebles—M. Swartzwelder, G. H. Anderson.
Wilkins—J. B. Davidson, Wm. Swissehelm.
Patton—Robt. Clugson, M. Zimmerman.
Versailles—D. Coyle, S. L. Wood.
Charliers—John Chess, B. C. sawyer, jr.
Find ey—Geo. Burns, J. W. Grey.
Ohio—F. D. Moore, J. B. Dawson.
Reserve—Wm. Neeb.
Snowden—J. Mates, J. Murphy.
South Fayette—Capt. W. Boyce, J. Patterson.
Crescent—F. McClelland, Geo. J. Hamilton.
McClure—H. S. Fleming, S. Small.
Hampton—Wm. Brown, Wm. Brown.

George R. Riddle, Esq., asked leave to offer a preamble and resolutions, but they were decided out of order, as the convention had not yet organized.

Sheriff Stewart moved the appointment of a committee on permanent organization.

James McCandless, Esq., suggested that the appointment of a committee on organization would be a mere waste of time. Let the convention organize at once, by selecting a presiding officer.

Capt. Stewart withdrew his motion, and nominated Isaac Jones, Esq., for President.

Mr. Jones was unanimously chosen, and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

The temporary Secretaries were then continued.

George R. Riddle, Esq., then offered the following:

WHEREAS, The time and place for holding the State Convention by the Union party has not yet been designated; and whereas there was not a quorum present at the meeting of the County Convention which issued the call for this Convention, to which body, also, three of the several candidates mentioned for the office of Governor have not been sufficiently canvassed before the people, and the election of delegates to such Convention, is premature, improper and contrary to the uniform usage and practice of the Union party of this county, therefore

Resolved, That the County Committee be, and it is hereby requested and instructed to call another Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention as soon as the time and place for holding the State Convention shall be designated by the State Committee.

Resolved, That this Convention now adjourn *sine die*.

Captain Batchelor moved to lay the paper on the table.

Captain Stewart, as a member of the County committee, stated that the allegation set forth in the preamble, that there was not a quorum present at the meeting which called the convention," was not correct. At a meeting of the County committee, held upon notice for the appointment, when there was a majority of the members present, a resolution was passed providing that three members should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and when the call was issued there was considerably over a quorum present—at least six members.

Mr. Swartzwelder made a vigorous speech in support of the resolutions. Throwing out the objectionable part of the preamble, as erroneous, he thought the facts set forth in the preamble, that there was not a quorum present at the meeting which called the convention," was not correct. At a meeting of the County committee, held upon notice for